#701 May 17, 1975

U.S. ATTACK ON CAMBODIA: The Mayaguez Provocation

NATIONAL

UFW: Union & Growers Agree on Farm Labor Bill
1900 wds..... 4

GOV'T: Dr. Takes Taxpayers for $500,000 Ride
* 250 wds..... 5

PRISONS: Atmore-Holman Brother Dead in Alabama
500 wds..... 6

POLLUTION: U.S. Steel Protests Controls
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ANTI-WAR: Hundreds Protest Attack on Cambodia in N.Y.
* 210 wds..... 7

LESBIANS: Award "Peacock of Evil" to NBC
* 240 wds..... 7

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* 230 wds..... 7

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JOHN BIRCH: Society Peddles Marked-Up Marx
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* 150 wds/graphic..... 10

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* 250 wds..... 10

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CORPORATIONS: Page of graphics showing ITT's holdings, monopoly outreach and the 4 companies that control the nation's wealth..... P-2

* Denotes short, 250 wds or less

#701 MAY 17, 1975

LNS

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NOTES FROM THE STAFF

CAMBODIA -- first U.S. government rumors of "communist attrocities" are fed to the press, and now an out-and-out attack on the new government -- is our lead story for this packet.

All anti-war activists we've talked to agree that the retaking of the Mayaguez, including the landing of Marines and the bombing of Sihanoukville, was illegal according to all international laws, and an obvious "get tough with Indochina" move which the press and the majority of Congress have applauded.

Our story covers these events and also describes the new Cambodian government's problem with spy ships in the Gulf of Thailand. The information comes mostly from INTERNEWS, a group in Berkeley, CA. which has done an excellent job of reporting on Indochina in the last momentous weeks. (If you want to get in touch with them, their address is Box 4400, Berkeley 94704.) In addition, we've included the text of an official communique from the Cambodian government on the Mayaguez incident.

An emergency demonstration protesting the U.S. attack was held in New York on May 15. Please let us know right away if there are similar demonstrations in your area.

In New York City, the economic recession and the city's financial difficulties are having their affect. A story in this packet focuses on the construction industry where unemployment is high and minorities have traditionally been excluded. Students at predominantly working class and Third World City College supported non-union minority workers' demands for jobs on a local construction site. Several people were injured by police in the confrontation.

You may have noticed in the last few months that we've regularly tried to run a whole page of graphics devoted to a particular subject, for instance pollution drawings, photos of mine workers, and Kathe Kollwitz' drawings of women. In this packet we have a page of tables and cartoons on corporate holdings. Also we'll now be running cartoons by David Hereth, a Pittsburgh cartoonist, at least once a week as a regular feature.

That's all for #701.

the LNS Collective

P.S. Money has been coming in slow this month -- in large part because we didn't get our bills in the mail until late. But please send money soon and try to clear up some of your back bills too.

IF YOU ARE MISSING A PAGE OR GET A BADLY PRINTED GRAPHIC, LET US KNOW AND WE'LL SEND YOU ANOTHER ONE SOON.

(See graphics, also see page 2 for the complete text of the Cambodian government's communique.)

U.S. ATTACKS CAMBODIA OVER ALLEGED "PIRACY" OF CARGO SHIP MAYAGUEZ

LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK (LNS) -- In a move of renewed aggression against the new Cambodian government, U.S. aircraft sank three Cambodian vessels on May 14 and bombed a mainland airfield later the same day. The actions stemmed from the May 12 capture of a U.S. cargo ship which was sailing inside the territorial waters of Cambodia, off the island of Koh Tang.

The Mayaguez, carrying an unspecified mixed commercial and military cargo, was allegedly in "innocent passage" from its Hong Kong homeport to Singapore when it sailed into Cambodian territory on Monday May 12. The ship was stopped and taken over by a Cambodian patrol. Its crew was removed from the ship on the following day.

On Tuesday, May 13, U.S. reconnaissance located the Mayaguez and, according to the Cambodian government communique broadcast May 15, "between four and six American F-15's and F-111's took turns for 24 hours savagely strafing and bombing around the ship, the Wai and Tang Islands and Sihanoukville (mainland) port area."

Also on Tuesday, Ford ordered that 1,100 marines be flown to the Utapao Airbase in Thailand against the orders of Kukrit Pramoj, Prime Minister of Thailand, who said that he would not permit the use of Thai air bases for American military actions against Cambodia. (In protest of this action, Thailand announced on May 16 the withdrawal of its Ambassador in Washington.)

Ford also ordered the aircraft carrier Coral Sea to proceed to the Gulf of Thailand, along with several destroyers. These movements were not announced to the public.

On Wednesday May 14, U.S. fighter bombers sank three Cambodian gunboats. After a two hour meeting with the Security Council, Ford ordered assault forces to begin moving out. A little after 7:00 PM, Phnom Penh radio began broadcasting the Cambodian government's offer to release the Mayaguez. At 7:20 (according to the Pentagon; the White House put the time at ten minutes earlier), assault forces landed on the island of Koh Tang under fire from Cambodian troops.

Then at 11:00 PM, planes from the carrier Coral Sea began their attack on Ream, an airfield near the port of Sihanoukville on the Cambodian mainland. Between 10 and 15 minutes before the strike, a destroyer reported that the 39 crewmen from the Malaguez had been sited approaching the destroyer in a small fishing boat, flying a white flag.

At about 11:15 PM Ford gave the order to halt all offensives and to begin withdrawal of the assault forces from Koh Tang Island. By the next morning, the last helicopter had reached the Coral Sea.

Seventeen planes were destroyed in the attack on Ream, according to the Pentagon, although there were absolutely no signs that they were to be used in a counter-attack. They had been idle since the liberation of Cambodia on April 17, and before had been used by the Lon Nol regime.

Although the Pentagon has not released any information on the casualties, one or two Americans were estimated killed, 25 wounded and 14 missing. There have been no estimations on the number of Cambodians killed or wounded.

The Ford administration claimed that the mainland bombing was carried out only to insure the return of the ship and its crew by preventing a Cambodian counter-attack, the chronology of the events show otherwise. The strike against the airfield came more than three hours after the Cambodian government had broadcast their intention of returning the ship, and at least 15 minutes after the 39-man crew had been located approaching a U.S. ship.

Statements by various high ranking military and government officials have strongly indicated that the U.S. action was a show of force done to right the sagging U.S. image in Southeast Asia.

According to a New York Times report on Tuesday May 13, "High ranking sources familiar with the military strategy and planning said privately that the seizure of the American vessel might provide the test of American determination in Southeast Asia that the United States has been seeking since the collapse of allied governments in South Vietnam and Cambodia."

And, in a later Times report, another ranking government officials was quoted as saying "This whole operation will have a salutary effect on our position in Asia." A majority of the Congress hailed Ford's actions.

The Cambodian government has thrown into question the U.S. claim of "innocent passage" of the Mayaguez by citing the existence of numerous spy ships in the area since the fall of the U.S.-backed, Lon Nol regime on April 17.

"U.S. imperialist spy ships have entered Cambodia's territorial waters and engaged in espionage activities there almost daily, especially in the areas of Sihanoukville port, from Pring, Tang and Wai Islands to Pres Island, south of Sihanoukville," reads the communique released on May 15 by Hu Nim, Minister of Information of the new Cambodian government.

"These ships have been operating as fishing vessels. . . . They have secretly landed Thai and Cambodian nationals to contact their espionage agents on the mainland. Those who were captured have confessed all of this to us."

On one ship captured on May 11, one day before the Mayaguez, the Cambodian patrol reported finding "seven heavily-armed Thais, carrying, among other things, two 12.7 mm machine guns and a quantity of plastic bombs, grenades and mines. At the same time, we found a powerful U.S.-built radio-teletype set capable of maintaining communications from one country to another. These people have admitted that they are CIA agents sent out to conduct sabotage

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 10)

Text of Cambodian Communique

WASHINGTON, May 15—Following is a transcript of a broadcast by the Cambodian radio of a Government communiqué on the seizure of the American ship Mayagüez. It was recorded and translated by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service, a United States Government Agency.

Since we liberated Phnom Penh and the entire country, U.S. imperialism has conducted repeated, successive intelligence and espionage activities with a view to committing subversion, sabotage and provocation against the newly liberated New Cambodia in an apparent desire to deny the Cambodian nation and people, who have suffered all manner of hardships and grief for more than five years because of the U.S. imperialist war of aggression, the right to survive, to resolve the problems of their livelihood, to restore their economy and build their country on the basis of independence and initiative as an independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned nation. Specifically, the U.S. imperialists have tried to block our sea routes and ports as part of the above-mentioned strategic goal.

In the air, U.S. imperialists planes have been conducting daily espionage flights over Cambodia, especially over Phnom Penh, Sihanoukville, Sihanoukville port and Cambodia's territorial waters. They even resorted to an insolent show of force, trying to intimidate the Cambodian people. On the ground, U.S. imperialism has planted its strategic forces to conduct subversive, sabotage and destructive activities in various cities by setting fire to our economic, strategic and military positions and so forth.

On the sea, it has engaged in many espionage activities. U.S. imperialist spy ships have entered Cambodia's territorial waters and engaged in espionage activities there almost daily, especially in the areas of Sihanoukville port, from Pring, Tang and Wai Islands to Pres Island, south of Sihanoukville.

These ships have been operating as fishing vessels. There have been two or three of them entering our territorial waters daily. They have secretly landed Thai and Cambodian nationals to contact their espionage agents on the mainland. Those who were captured have confessed all of this to us.

Some ships carry dozens of kilograms of plastic bombs and several radio-communication sets with which they try to arm their agents to sabotage and destroy our factories, ports and economic, strategic and military positions. These persons have successively confessed to us that they are C.I.A. agents based in Thailand and that they entered Cambodia's territorial waters through Thai waters.

'Heavily Armed Thais'

On 11 May 1975 our naval patrol captured one ship near Prince Island facing Sihanoukville port. This ship, disguised as a fishing boat, was manned by a crew of seven heavily armed Thais carrying, among other things, two 12.7-mm machine guns and a quantity of plastic bombs, grenades and mines. At the same time, we found a powerful U.S.-built radio-teletype set capable of maintaining communications from one country to another.

These people have admitted that they are C.I.A. agents sent out to conduct sabotage activities and to make contact with the forces set up and planted by U. S. imperialism before it withdrew from Cambodia. Later on, at dawn on 12 May, another ship manned by seven Thai nationals and disguised as a fishing vessel reached Pres Island near Sihanoukville port with the same intention as the previous ships.

All this forms part of U.S. imperialism's ceaseless, premeditated and well-organized attempts to violate Cambodia's territorial waters bent on destruction. These activities are not common mistakes. These ships were operating in the territorial waters of Cambodia. At certain points they moved within only four or five kilometers from the coast; at other times they even accosted Cambodian islands and landed at these islands. Such was the case at Pring, Pres, Tang and other islands.

This is a definite encroachment on Cambodia's sovereignty—and encroachment they dare to make because they are strong and because Cambodia is a small and poor country with a small population that has just emerged from the U.S. imperialist war of aggression lacking all and needing everything. The Cambodian nation and people, though just emerging from U.S. imperialist war of aggression and needy as they are, are determined to defend their territorial waters, national sovereignty and national honor in accordance with the resolutions of the N.U.F.C. [National United Front of Cambodia] and of the successive national congresses. Accordingly, Cambodia's coast guard has never ceased its relentless patrols inside Cambodia's territorial waters.

Another Ship Released

As part of the U.S. imperialists' espionage activities in our territorial waters, on 7 May 1975 a large vessel in the form of a merchant ship flying the Panamanian flags entered deeply into Cambodian territorial waters between Wai and Tang Islands and intruded about 50 kilometers past Wai Island coastward. Seeing that this ship had intruded too deeply into Cambodian territorial waters, our patrol then detained it in order to examine and question the crew and then report to higher authorities, who would in turn refer the matter to the R.G.N.U.C. (Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia) for a decision. We did not even bother to inquire about the ship's cargo.

The crew was composed of Thais, Taiwanese, Filipinos and Americans. It was evident that this ship, having intentionally violated Cambodian territorial waters, had only two possible goals: either to conduct espionage or to provoke incidents. It centainly did not lose its way. If it did it would not have entered our waters so deeply. However, the R.G.N.U.C. has decided to allow this ship to continue its route out of Cambodia's territorial waters. This is clear proof of our goodwill. Though this ship had come to provoke us inside our territorial waters, we still showed our goodwill.

Then on 12 May 1975 at 1400 our patrol sighted another large vessel steaming toward our waters. We took no action at first. The ship continued to intrude deeper into our waters, passing the Wai Islands eastward to a point four or five kilometers beyond the islands. Seeing that this ship intentionally violated our waters, our patrol then stopped it in order to examine and question it and report back to our higher authorities so that the latter could report to the Royal Government. This vessel sails in the form of a merchant ship code-named Mayagüez, flying American flags and manned by an American crew.

While we were questioning the ship, two American F-105 aircrafts kept circling over the ship and over the Wai and Tang Islands until evening. From dawn on 13 May between four and six American F-15's and F-111's took turns for 24 hours savagely strafing and bombing around the ship, the Wai and Tang Islands and Sihanoukville port area. At 0530 on 14 May six U.S.F-105 and F-111 aircraft resumed taking turns strafing and bombing. According to a preliminary report, two of our patrol vessels were sunk. We still have had no precise idea of the extent of the damage done or the number killed among our patrolmen and the American crewmen.

This is one of the most savage, barbarous acts of U.S. imperialism. Because they have all types of modern weapons the U.S. imperialists think they can threaten, intimidate and kill other people at will inside other people's territories and waters, without allowing other people the right to self-defense or to investigate their espionage, intelligence and encroachment activities. U.S. imperialism and the Ford Administration must bear full responsibility for this act before the Cambodian nation and people, before the world people as well as before the American people and politicians.

What was the intention, the reason, for this ship entering our territorial waters? We are convinced that this American ship did not lose its way, because the Americans have radar, electronic and other most sophisticated scientific instruments. It is therefore evident that this ship came to violate our waers, conduct espionage and provoke incidents to create pretexts or mislead the opinion of the world people, the American people and the American politicians, pretending that the Cambodian nation and people are the provocateurs while feigning innocence on their part.

The world peoples, the American people and the American politicians have already seen the U.S. imperialists successfully bullying the peoples of small countries who refused to bow to their will. The U.S. imperialists used to bully Russia in the past. Cuba, China, North Korea, North Vietnam and other countries loving independence and honor were also bullied by them. Now they have invented the incident in Cambodian territorial waters to create a pretext for attacking the Cambodian nation and people. However, we are confident that the world peoples as well as the American people, youth and politicians who love peace and justice will clearly see that the Cambodian people—a small, poor and needy people just emerging from the U.S. imperialist war of aggression—have no intention and no wherewithal, no possibility of capturing an American ship cruising the open seas at large. We were able to capture it only because it had violated our territorial waters too flagrantly, and had come too close to our nose.

'Charge Is Too Much'

Therefore, the charge leveled by the U.S. imperialists—that we are sea pirates—is too much. On the contrary, it is the U.S. imperialists who are the sea pirates who came to provoke the Cambodian nation and people in Cambodian territorial waters, just as they had only fomented subversion in our country, staged a coup d'état destroying independent, peaceful and neutral Cambodia, and committed aggression against Cambodia causing us much destruction and suffering. Now they are looking for pretexts to deceive world opinion and that of the American people and politicians so as to destroy a country which refuses to bow their will. We are confident in the good sense of the world peoples and the American people, youth and politicians who love peace and justice.

Regarding the Mayagüez ship, we have no intention of detaining it permanently and we have no desire to stage provocations. We only wanted to know the reason for its coming and to warn it against violating our waters again. This is why our coast guard seized this ship. Their goal was to examine it, question it and make a report to higher authorities who would then report to the Royal Government so that the Royal Government could itself decide to order it to withdraw from Cambodia's territorial waters and warn it against conducting further espionage and provocative activities. This applies to this Mayagüez ship and to any other vessels, like the ship flying Panama flags that we released on 9 May 1975.

Wishing to provoke no one or to make trouble, adhering to the stand of peace and neutrality, we will release this ship, but we will not allow the U.S. imperialists to violate our territorial waters, conduct espionage in our territorial waters, provoke incidents in our territorial waters or force us to release their ships whenever they want, by applying threats.

No country cherishing its honor and sovereignty can abide by the orders of the U.S. imperialists. The Cambodian nation and people demand that the world peoples and the American people, youth and politicians who love peace and justice bear witness to our good faith, and we demand that they refuse to believe the U.S. imperialists and sternly condemn them in any future such incidents they may provoke. The Cambodian nation and people have no intention of provoking anybody, nor do we have the wherewithal to provoke anybody. We only exercise the right to defend our sovereignty and territorial integrity, which we hardly manage to defend, having just emerged from the war of destruction of U.S. imperialism.

Phnom Penh, 15 May 1975.

HU NIM
R.G.N.U.C. Information and Propaganda Minister and R.G.N.U.C. spokesman

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U.S. INVESTMENT IN VIETNAM: THE BONANZA NEVER MATERIALIZED

NEW YORK (INTERNEWS/LNS)--Ever since President Eisenhower made his famous domino-theory speech in 1953, in which he referred to the tungsten, tin and other riches of Southeast Asia as the reason for the U.S. presence in that part of the world, critics of the Vietnam war have wondered to what extent the war was being fought to make South Vietnam a haven for U.S. business.

There are still many unanswered questions about U.S. involvement in Vietnam, but as 30 years of U.S. intervention have come to an end, one thing is clear: the investment bonanza by U.S. corporations never materialized. U.S. investment in South Vietnam amounted to a mere $60 million out of a U.S. world-wide total of over $100 billion.

At one time, U.S. government officials had big plans for developing South Vietnam under the aegis of the multinational corporations. Perhaps the best known study was the Lilienthal Report, commissioned by President Johnson in 1966 and completed in 1969.

This report, as well as others undertaken for the CIA, the RAND Corporation and the Asian Development Bank, concluded that the war had enhanced South Vietnam's "economic growth potential" by providing an infrastructure ranking among the best of the developing countries. According to Business Week, the U.S. spent at least $1 billion constructing thousands of miles of good roads, deep water ports, power stations and telecommunications systems.

The big U.S. bases, such as Cam Ranh Bay, it was believed, could easily be turned into industrial parks where U.S. corporations could utilize cheap South Vietnamese labor.

In addition, the country has fertile land, abundant forests and a skilled labor force of hundreds of thousands who had worked for the U.S. military and construction firms. With the added ingredients of U.S. aid and economic reforms to atract foreign capital, the planners concluded, the economy was "poised for takeoff" in the 1970s.

But all these postwar development studies were based on one crucial assumption -- that the Thieu administration would remain firmly in power.

After the signing of the Paris Peace Agreement in December of 1972, Thieu enacted a series of laws which the Journal of Commerce described as "probably the most liberal investment laws of any developing country in the world."

Among the measures were a 100 percent tax holiday for five years or more, no restrictions on taking profits out of the country, the allowing of 100 percent foreign ownership of enterprises, and even the financing of more than half of plant costs through an industrial development bank. Thieu also outlawed labor strikes and carried out repression against labor and union leaders.

Despite these lucrative opportunities, the multinational corporations, which had generally supported Nixon's Vietnamization program, were more circumspect about laying out their own dollars for investment in Thieu's South Vietnam.

The reason was the instability of the Thieu regime. As one businessman told Business Week in early 1973, "Why should we go into Vietnam, where the chances of Thieu's survival are fifty-fifty when we can go into Indonesia where the chances are ninety-ten?"

At first there was a lot of talk about possible big investments: American Motors and Ford were considering assembly plants for utility vehicles, Hyatt House and Hilton were considering building 20-story hotels, and Pepsi Cola was considering a bottling plant in a joint venture with the wife of Saigon's former head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. But none of the plans materialized. In late 1974, according to the Wall Street Journal, "foreign investment remained largely a pipe dream."

One exception to this general picture was oil investment. Oil companies had suspected that the South China Sea off the coast of South Vietnam contained oil deposits, but in May, 1974 several U.S. oil companies were awarded oil exploration leases by Saigon on terms much more favorable to the oil companies than in other oil-producing countries.

By September, Mobil made what it called an "encouraging find," and Mobil, Shell and other companies paid a total of $100 million to the Saigon regime for oil lease rights.

But as Saigon was about to collapse, Shell and Mobil abruptly pulled their two drilling platforms out of the South China Sea. "It's a shame," said the vice-president of Global Marine. "It looks like that part of the world will become the world's next oil-producing province." Now it appears that the new South Vietnamese government will be able to use these oil finds, contributing to postwar reconstruction. And it will know where to drill, thanks to the American oil companies' initial efforts.

Since the Socialist countries do not have highly developed off-shore drilling technology, the new Revolutionary Government has indicated a desire to renegotiate oil leases -- on new terms -- with western oil companies. The two most likely contenders at present are not American companies, but the Italian state-owned ENI group, which has almost completed negotiations for an exploration lease in North Vietnamese waters, and a French oil company.

However, peasceful South Vietnam under the RG will not provide economic conditions which allow foreign business to recoup their entire investment in three years, as is possible in Asian countries which still have governments that rely on U.S. military support to stay in power.

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"On the fate of South Vietnam depends the fate of all Asia. For South Vietnam is the dam in the river. A Communist victory there would mean, inevitably and soon, that the flood would begin; next would come the loss of Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia . . . All that is needed, in short, is the will to win -- and the courage to use our power -- now.

--Former Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, Reader's Digest, August 1964. (From The Experts, by Clyde Edwin Pettit)

UFW & GROWERS AGREE ON CALIFORNIA FARM LABOR BILL GUARANTEEING SECRET BALLOT ELECTIONS

By Bob Barber
LIBERATION News Service

SACRAMENTO, California(LNS)--A complex political struggle resulted in an unprecendented agreement on May 7 between the United Farm Workers Union (UFW) and California's major growers on legislation designed to provide secret-ballot elections for the state's 300,000 farm workers.

The proposed legislation, known as S.B. 813, passed through three of the State's Senate and Assembly committees in early May, and the UFW says that the bill could be signed into law in June. If it passes unamended, the bill will go into effect on January 1, 1976, and will end a period of forty years in which California farm workers have been excluded from laws giving industrial workers the right to union elections.

But the proposal is being threatened by the combined opposition of the Teamsters Union, the California AFL-CIO, and the state Building and Construction Trades Council, who object to the bill's requirement of "industrial bargaining units" in the fields--a provision that the UFW considers crucial for fighting racism.

As it now reads, the bill establishes a state commission to oversee elections, which must be held at the peak harvest season when the majority of workers at a ranch are present and within a week of the initial request; it requires an "industrial unit" structure, meaning that all the agricultural employees at one ranch will be in the same union; and it stipulates that no contracts may be signed except by a union that has won an election. Existing contracts, both those of the UFW and the Teamsters, are open to elections if the workers ask for them and the right to vote of farm workers who went on strike against the Teamster sweetheart contracts over the past 36 months is specifically protected.

UFW STRUGGLE WINS CRUCIAL AMENDMENTS

S.B. 813 began as a bill introduced into the state legislature on April 10 by Governor Jerry Brown. At the time, Brown described it as a compromise between one bill backed by the UFW and another supported by the growers and the Teamsters Union. While the Teamsters and the growers gave cautious approval to Brown's initial proposal, the UFW attacked it as "deceptive" and "dangerous", saying that it appeared to write into law certain pro-UFW provisions but actually left important loopholes that wouldbe used against the union's organizing efforts.

UFW members objected particularly to provisions excluding those who went on strike in 1973 against the grower-Teamster contracts signed that year in the grapes and at Gallo from voting in new elections. "What Brown wants to do would really set us back," said Gallo striker Chano Urrutia at that time. "It helps the Teamsters and the growers protect the contracts they stole from the UFW and penalizes the workers who went on strike.

A worker on strike against Roberts Farms in the grapes in Delano, Sylvester Calvon, said "We're ready to vote, we know which is the best union for farm workers. But with this law of the Governor's, we won't be able to do it."

The UFW proceeded to mount a statewide campaign against Brown's proposal. Richard Alatorre and Art Torres, the Chicano legislators from Los Angeles who sponsored the UFW's own farm worker bill, called Brown's bill an attack on the Chicano movement and held four meetings in the Salinas and San Joaquin Valleys which drew over 2500 farm workers.

Cesar Chavez, during a campus speaking tour around the state,told a crowd of 1000 at San Francisco State University, "It's a pleasure to stand up and fight your enemies, but what do you do when your friends come around and try to do you in? This bill disregards all the experience we've had over the past fifteen years dealing with all the problems the workers face."

As the first legislative confrontation scheduled for May 5 approached, Brown organized a series of negotiating meetings among the growers, the Teamsters, and the UFW and its religious and labor allies. On the 5th, with 1500 farm workers in attendance at the state capitol building, a number of amendments to the Governor's bill were proposed and two days later a successful compromise was announced.

A Farm Bureau spokesperson said that the organization "could live with it," and the Western Growers Association said that they would not oppose it. Even a Gallo official,and table grape grower John Giumarra indicated their support. Commenting on the growers' support for the bill, the New York UFW Boycott Office said,"It's the boycott! The growers have been hurt and they want the boycott off their backs."

Following the changes, Chavez said that the UFW would drop its own bill and support the Brown bill. Only the Teamsters have remained outside the agreeemnt, and almost immediately they were joined by John Henning, head of the California AFL-CIO and James Lee, head of the state Building and Construction Trades Council.

INDUSTRIAL UNITS VERSUS CRAFT UNITS

At issue is whether all the farm workers at a given ranch will be in the same union ("industrial units") or be divided into different unions ("craft units"), for example as tractor drivers, irrigators, field workers, etc. The Brown bill initially permitted craft units but under pressure from the UFW it was changed to require industrial units. Now the Teamsters, Henning and Lee have called for a return to craft units.

The UFW has consistently demanded industrial units in its contracts and in this legislation. The Teamsters, on the other hand, have consistently demanded craft units in hopes of retaining a foothold in the fields among the predominantly white tractor drivers should the predominantly Third World field workers reject the Teamsters in elections.

Several of the craft unions within the AFL-CIO Building Trades Council have claimed jurisdiction over machine operators and construction workers employed by the growers. The UFW has replied that it has no

interest in organizing non-agricultural employees such as farm construction workers, and that craft unit language is not acceptable under any circumstances.

Historically, national minority workers in California have been kept in the low-paid stoop labor jobs with white workers in control of the higher-paid and more respected jobs on tractors and other machines. Only at ranches where the UFW has won contracts have minority workers been able to move up the job ladder.

Chano Urrutia described the situation this way: "I worked at Gallo for fifteen years and before we had our contract, Gallo wouldn't let any Mexicans or Portuguese drive the tractors. So we fought with them and they finally agreed to set up a training program according to the seniority list and myself and some others were able to move up. But we couldn't have done it without the contract, which doesn't allow craft units."

On May 9, a coalition of more than twenty Chicano student and community organizations picketed Henning's office in San Francisco, charging him with "racist sabotage" for raising the craft units issue again. They compared Henning and several Building Trades Council unions to the Teamsters, "hoping to come in and steal the benefits after farm workers have fought the war to build thier own union."

Henning issued a statement in reply saying he would pursue new amendments to the bill, thus insuring further conflict with the UFW.

The outcome of the battle on the issue of bargaining units is unclear at this writing.

LEGISLATION--ANOTHER WEAPON IN THE UFW ARSENAL

During the Nixon-Reagan years, the UFW had to spend considerable energy and resources fighting off grower-sponsored legislation designed to curtail its power to strike and boycott.

The growers would still prefer that no protective legislation be passed, but the balance of power has changed dramatically in California with the rise of the UFW and the creation of a nationwide support movement. Even though the growers handed over most of the UFW's contracts to the Teamsters and cut UFW membership on paper to one-fifth its earlier numbers, the UFW has consistently demonstrated that it has the overwhelming loyalty and support of the farm workers themselves. The UFW has also built enough power over the years in the conventional political arena that a Democratic governor and legislature must respond to its demands.

By assenting to the farm labor legislation that preserves the secondary boycott and opens up the existing Teamster contracts to votes by the workers, the growers are forced to concede for the first time that their workers have a right to choose their own union. UFW mambers and supporters see this as a major victory.

When election procedures go into effect, farm workers will finally be able to drive the Teamsters out of the fields and the UFW will be able to expand dramatically the scope of its organizing activities.

Even so, they will still face a rural court and police system at the service of agribusiness as well as still powerful labor contractors.

Passage of this legislation will not, as some have said, "solve" the so-called farm labor problem in California. Rather, a good law will become another weapon in the UFW's arsenal and will itself create another arena in the continuing fight between farm workers and agribusiness.

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MICHIGAN DOCTOR TAKES TAXPAYERS FOR $500,000 RIDE

KALAMAZOO, Michigan (LNS)--Dr. Roland R. Hutchinson of the Kalamazoo State Hospital in Michigan has received nearly $500,000 in the past seven years from the federal government to "determine under what conditions rats, monkeys, and humans bite and clench their jaws," according to Senator William Proxmire.

Hutchinson began his research in 1967 after receiving a $44,700 grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF), and has received tens of thousands of dollars each year from the U.S. Navy and National Aeronautical and Space Administration (NASA) to continue his monkey experiments.

The sum total of Hutchinson's research, according to Proxmire, resulted in the following astute observations:

"Dr. Hutchinson told NASA that people get angry when they feel cheated and tend to clench their jaws or even scream and kick. NSF learned that Dr. Hutchinson's monkeys became angry when they were shocked (through electro shock) and would try to get away from the shock.

"In addition, the NSF was informed that drunk monkeys do not react as quickly or as often as sober monkeys and that hungry monkeys get angry more quickly than well-fed monkeys."

This year Hutchinson is asking for $150,000 from the National Institute of Drug Abuse, the National Institute of Mental Health and the NSF to experiment on drug and drinking "habits" of monkeys.

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PASSBOOK LAW JAILS MILLIONS OF BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS

NEW YORK (LNS)--The Institute on Racism in Johannesburg, South Africa reports that from 1948-1973 more than 2/3 of the black population of the country, or 10.5 million Africans, had been in jail.

Most arrests resulted from violation of a law which restricts residence permits for blacks to rural ghetto-regions called Bantustans. Every citizen over 16 has to carry a 90-page identification "passbook" and for residence in a particular area, one must show a permit stamp.

South Africa's passbook law enables the white supremecist government to control literally all aspects of the lives of black Africans. In 1973 alone, 500,000 were jailed for offenses against this law.

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[Thanks to Informationsdienst and Wigand Lange for this short.]

(See packet #687 for background.)

ATMORE-HOLMAN BROTHER DEAD IN ALABAMA JAIL

BREWTON,Alabama(LNS)--Atmore-Holman brother Frank X Moore was found dead in his cell April 25. Prison authorities say that he committed suicide.

Moore and another prisoner, Charles Beasley, were scheduled to begin trial in June--the last of the nine black Alabama prisoners known as the Atmore-Holman brothers to be tried for murder of a prison guard. The charges stem from two separate incidents last year at the Atmore and Holman prison farms involving Inmates For Action (IFA), a state-wide prisoners' rights group.

In January, 1974, IFA members and their supporters at Atmore took two guards hostage and demanded to speak to the media about prison conditions. Officials ordered an attack, however, and a prisoner and a guard were killed.

Two months later, Tommy Dotson, an IFA member at Holman prison, was taken from his cell by five guards and beaten to death. During the beating one of the guards died of a heart attack, but two other prisoners were charged with the death of the guard.

The charge against Moore was not based on any contention that he had actually killed the guard, but instead that his participation in the Atmore rebellion had "aided and abetted" in the killing. Those who have already been tried for the same offense on the same evidence were all convicted and sentenced to penalties ranging from 31 years to life.

Moore was found hanging in his dingy, bug-infested cell in the Escambia County Jail in Brewton, Alabama. Unlike the other Atmore-Holman brothers charged, Moore had nearly completed his s sentence and was released from Atmore in November, 1974--released, that is to the Escambia County Jail. His bail was set at $40,000 which he and his supporters were unable to raise.

The Great Speckled Bird reports that based on sketchy information so far available, there are indications that Frank Moore's death was not a suicide. His most recent letters spoke of hope rather than despondency, but he referred to beatings and harassment he had received, and said that a dangerous situation was developing.

People who talked to him the day he died observed that he was still strong. His cell was so isolated that anything could have happened without others knowing about it. Moore's family was not notified until 14 hours after the official time of death. His was the second case of alleged suicide in the past year in the Escambia County Jail. Members of the Atmore-Holman defense committee are currently investigating Moore's death at his mother's request.

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(Thanks to the Great Speckled Bird.)

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DEMONSTRATIONS IN YOUR AREA FOR CAMBODIA? NEWS OF OTHER TYPES? WRITE IT UP, TAKE PICTURES AND SEND IT TO US.

U.S. STEEL COMPLAINS ABOUT HIGH PRICE OF POLLUTION CONTROLS

WASHINGTON (LNS)--A representative of U.S. Steel held a press conference in Washington May 14 to announce that that corporation cannot afford to protect the envioronment from the damage caused by its production of steel.

The corporation released the findings of a privately commissioned report which projected that envioronmental safeguards, scheduled under government order to be implemented by 1984, would cost $12-14 billion. Unless the envioronmental controls are eased, the report said, an increase of $25-30 a ton for steel or an increase of 10-15% would be necesary to keep profits up. Even without the safeguards, the price of steel rose over the last year from $200.06 per ton to $258.56 per ton, and has more than doubled in the past eight years.

Edgar Spear, chairman of U.S. Steel--the largest producer of steel in the country--called the stiffer environmental demands "unneeded" and said that many of them are "counterproductive."

"I think that now we need to stop and take a look and see,what does it mean and what's the tradeoff. What are we getting for it?"

Pollution conscious Americans know what they're getting. According to a 1972 Council on Economic Priorities report, steel was responsible for pouring about 2 million tons of soot and dust into the air in 1968, some 20% of all industrial pollution that year. Steel mills also release large quantities of other noxioux air pollutants as well, such as sulphur dioxide, flourides and phenols.

The steel industry also diverts 4.4 trillion gallons of water through its mills per year. This water becomes heavily contaminated with solids, acids, heat and dozens of other pollutants, many of which, like arsenic, cadmium and cyanide, are deadly poisons.

Despite the fact that the industry has bitterly opposed all local, state, and federal attempts to impose pollution controls, Spear claimed that it has already done much to clean up the envioronment. He then asked "Does the man who smokes a cigarette have to carry a device on his back to clean up the smoke? That might be one way to get people to stop smoking; that might also be one way to get this country out of the steel industry."

Frederick Jakes, chairman of the industry group the American Iron and Steel Association, made a "no-controls-or-else" threat at the press conference: "Our citizens have to make a choice. If they opt for pristine pure waters like the Indians commute over then I think we're going to have to look at a much more fundemental thing, which is 'how are we all going to make a living?'"

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"The business of the country is business... When a man builds a factory he builds a temple. The men who work there, worship there."

--Calvin Coolidge, quoted in Singly None, a play about John L. Lewis and the UMW.

HUNDREDS IN TIMES SQUARE PROTEST U.S. ATTACK ON CAMBODIA

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Between 800 and 1,000 people staged a picket in the middle of Times Square during the evening rush hour on Thursday, May 15 to protest the U.S. attack on Cambodia. Chanting "Self-determination for the Cambodian Nation," and "U.S. Out of Indochina, hands off Thailand," the demonstrators picketed for an hour before stopping for a short rally.

"The action of the United States was an act of aggression against Cambodia," said a spokeswoman for the Indochina Peace Campaign. "We must continue to struggle to denounce Ford, as well as the Congress for their support of this war."

"On Sunday in Central Park we celebrated the end of the war in Indochina," said another speaker, "now once again we're protesting an aggressive action in Indochina--this time against Cambodia. There can be no real peace until imperialism in all its forms is wiped off the map."

Following the rally, demonstrators marched to the United Nations. Banners and signs visible along the march, which stretched for several blocks, read, "No More Bombing, Hands Off Cambodia," "U.S. Marines Out of Thailand," and "Stop Ford."

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LESBIAN FEMINISTS AWARD "PEACOCK OF EVIL" TO NBC FOR ITS PORTRAYAL OF LESBIANS

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Lesbian Feminist Liberation (LFL) presented a "Peacock of Evil Award" on May 10 to the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) at Rockefeller Plaza in New York City for its inaccurate and sensationalistic portrayal of lesbians during the 1974-1975 season.

One segment of NBC's "Policewoman" show called "Flowers of Evil," depicted three lesbians as the "unfeeling murderers of elderly women, in addition to the well-worn butch-femme stereotypes," writes LFL.

Another show, "Born Innocent," portrayed lesbians brutally raping a young prisoner.

Both of these--the only two NBC shows about lesbians during the season--linked the women's actions with crime and violence. LFL explains, "This may be as damaging to the self-concept of individual lesbians as it is to gay civil rights legislation which is pending in several cities."

After the November airing of the "Flowers of Evil" show, Lesbian Feminist Liberation held a sit-in at the National Broadcasting Company offices. The group says it will continue its protests and demand accurate portrayals in the media of lesbians' lifestyles. -30-

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"Newspapers and radio and television stations often broadcast bad news and it is the responsibility of U.S. leaders to talk about the good things."
--President Ford speaking at a White House reception for the Advertising Council on April 24.

MAY 31 NATIONAL MARCH TO PROTEST N.C. REPRESSION

WASHINGTON (LNS)--Marchers from dozens of cities will come to Washington DC May 31 to protest government conspiracies against political activists in North Carolina. The action is being called by the National Alliance Against Racism and Political Repression, which sponsored a similar protest in Raleigh, N.C. last July 4 that drew 10,000 people.

The demonstration will focus on the cases of the "Wilmington, N.C. 10," who were sentenced to 282 years in prison for defending a church in Wilmington's black community from a Ku Klux Klan seige in 1971; the case of Joann Little, a black woman being tried for the murder of a white prison guard who tried to rape her; and other prisoners in North Carolina's death row. North Carolina has more prisoners on death row than any other state in the country.

The May 31 demonstration will begin at 11AM at the Ellipse in back of the White House, and will culminate in a rally at Lafayette Park. For more information, call NAARPR at (212) 243-8555 or write to them at 150 Fifth Avenue, Rm 804, New York, New York 10011.

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ANN ARBORITES LYNCH RONALD MCDONALD FOR BICENTENNIAL

ANN ARBOR, Michigan (LNS)--The Ann Arbor People's Bicentennial Committee (PBC) marked the anniversary of the "shot heard round the world" in late April by challenging the McDonald's fast food corporation.

Ronald McDonald was hung in effigy on a "Liberty Tree" outside the Maynard Street construction site where the company has managed to muscle its way into the city despite massive objections by community residents.

Amidst waving American flags, "Yankee Doodle" whistling and a PBC banner with the traditional coiled snake and "Don't Tread on Me" slogan, 50 people then pledged support to a statement of food rights and grievances. The statement called for the right of people to adequate, unpolluted food at fair prices and quoted from Connecticut price-fixing legislation of 1776:

"The rapid and exorbitant rise upon the necessaries and conveniences of life...is chiefly occassioned by monopolizers, that great pest of society, who prefer their own private gain to the interest and safety of their country."

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[Thanks to the Ann Arbor Sun for this information.]

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JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY PEDDLES MARKED-UP MARX

NEW YORK (LNS)--The right-wing John Birch Society has published its own edition of the Communist Manifesto especially for the college student "so he (sic) will be able to recognize its doctrines and aims under their many guises."

With a one dollar price tag, it is more expensive than widely available American and Chinese editions.

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[Thanks to the Michigan Free Press.]

SQUATTER-TENANTS WIN RIGHT TO JURY TRIAL

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Months after winnning the right to a jury trial, 80 squatter-tenant families in New York City now facing eviction, will go to trial May 28.

Almost five years ago, the low-income families known as the "Cathedral 400" took over three buildings near the Episcopal of St. John at 112th Street in Manhattan. Since then, they have fought eviction by officials of Morningside House, an Episcopal nursing home company that had planned to build a luxury home on the site.

"It's unusual for tenants, much less so-called "squatters," to get a jury trial," said a spokesperson for the squatters. "It helps dramatize the issue of urban neighborhoods being systemically destroyed by urban renewal, real estate speculation, and institutional expansion."

Planning for the luxury home, Morningside House had evicted about 500 legal tenants from 1965-69, including at least 70 elderly pensioners. And despite growing community opposition, it vacated six buildings and managed to knock down three. But by the summer of 1970, 80 families took over th the remaining buildings.

The squatter-tenants viewed the buildings as a chance to get out of the unsafe, cramped conditions they'd been living in, and immediately offered to be legal, rent-paying residents at reasonable rates. When this offer was refused, the tenants themselves moved in, fixed up the apartments, and then refused to move.

"We call ourselves squatter-tenants," the group later announced in a statement of demands, "to draw attention to the fact that we are not looking for a free ride. We want to stay in these buildings as legal rent-paying tenants, utilizing whatever mechanism is necessary to ensure rentals we can afford."

And Tom Gogan, speaking for the squatter-tenants, noted that "this type of squatting wouldn't happen at all if working class people weren't constantly being kicked out of their neighborhoods to make way for 'progress.' There were more black and Latin people living here until Columbia University and other institutions (like the Episcopal Church) kicked them out."

According to a Mid-West Side Planning Action Coalition study, by 1980, a total of 112,000 West Side tenants will have been uprooted by private institutions, speculators and urban renewal.

Morningside House has refused deal directly with the tenants ever since 1971, when it walked out on negotiations. The tenants then focussed much of their efforts on Episcopal Bishop Paul Moore, a well-known liberal clergyman.

Finally, after exerting intense public pressure, the squatter-tenants received an offer to co-op their buildings with Church help -- but at rents far above their ability to pay. In April, 1974, two months after they rejected the offer, the families received eviction notices.

Militant marches, rallies and two sit-ins at the house of Bishop Moore followed, with protesters denouncing the Episcopal hierarchy for racism and profiteering at the expense of tenants, and collusion with big business.

At the same time, Moore, a trustee of the Trinity Episcopal School Corporation, was one of those under fire from the community for failing to oppose the Trinity School lawsuit. The suit, which was defeated in November, 1974 but is now being appealed, would prohibit construction of <u>any</u> low-income housing in the West Side Urban Renewal Area. Critics say the suit is racist in intent and biased against the working poor, since it would allow no more than 25% low-income people to remain in the neighborhood.

Under intense pressure from the community, including ad hoc Church groups who support the squatter-tenants, Moore finally began to exercise his influence in favor of the families.

Finally, on July 23, 1974, the courts ruled that the families were entitled to a jury trial. Although Morningside House appealed the decision, a three-judge panel in January, 1975 unanimously upheld the right of the families to a trial.

"A jury trial raises the possibility of both a legal and a political defense of the families," said Gogan. "The fact the we've been living there for five years is a victory in itself. There are lots of empty buildings in the city; people should be able to liberate them. This is a really important instance of people fighting back."

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For further information or to find out how to offer support, contact Tom Gogan at (212) 666-3865.

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BLACK DRAFT RESISTER JAILED AFTER APPLYING FOR CLEMENCY

NEW YORK (LNS)--A black draft resister living in exile in Canada and eligible for the Presidential "clemency" program was sent to jail as soon as he tried to apply at a U.S. Attorney's office.

Andrew Davis, a 32-year old social worker, was in exile in Canada for five years after he was sentenced to three years in prison for refusing induction. Davis had previously applied for conscientious objector status in 1968, but his all-white draft board denied it, refusing to consider Davis' objection that the war in Indochina was racist.

Instead of serving a three-year prison sentence, Davis went into exile in December, 1969. However, since that time, his widowed mother has had difficulty caring for his three brothers and sisters, and Davis decided he should return to help out.

Davis said he received a letter from a U.S. Attorney in Brooklyn saying he qualified for the clemency program and was told by U.S. Consulate officials in Toronto, that he could apply at any time.

But when Davis applied on April 10, he was told the program had expired March 31, and the U.S. Attorney sent him to jail. Davis is still being held at the Federal House of Detention in Brooklyn pending his request for a presidential pardon.

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(Thanks to National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty for this information).

(See graphics to go with this story)

FIGHTING ERUPTS AS NY MINORITY CONSTRUCTION WORKERS DEMAND JOBS

NY (LNS)--Unemployed minority workers and students clashed with union construction workers at a City College of N.Y. (CCNY) construction site May 14. The demonstrators, members of a minority workers coalition, charged the construction contractors with discriminatory hiring practices.

Students at CCNY, a predominantly working class and Third World college in Harlem, then joined the protest which developed into a full scale battle when about 100 helmeted police were called in. Over 20 people were reported injured, one person critically.

The coalition has demanded for some time that 50% of all the workers on the site be minority workers and that 25% of the work be contracted to minority contractors. Both contractors and unions in the construction industry are known for their discriminatory hiring practices.

The CCNY students who joined the protest have recently been fighting budget cuts in the City University's SEEK program--a program of financial aid and academic assistance for minority students.

"The issues are related," explained one student spokeswoman. "The economic crisis is hitting minority students and minority workers the worst. The (minority construction) workers have supported us in our demonstration. And we support them."

Following the fightin, barricades were erected and police remained stationed in force. CCNY classes were cancelled for the following day in anticipation of further trouble.

The conflict over discriminatory hiring practices at the dormitory construction project--largely state funded--has been developing for some time. "We've had peaceful demonstrations over here since October," explained one angry worker in the minority coalition. Now we have to make a stand."

And one community resident explained, "They stripped us of part of a park in order to build this (the dormitory), with the condition that there would be no discrimination in hiring and that there would be jobs for this community. They broke their promises."

"This always happens when there's big construction in minority neighborhoods," explained Carlos Perez, a retired school teacher in the community. "Small contractors don't have a chance. They need lots of capitol for a big project, but the banks won't back them. So the contracts go to the largest contractors--who hire their own people. And there aren't any openings for new workers."

The neighborhood around City College is predominantly black and Latin and suffers from one of the highest unemployment rates in the city.

"City College jobs should be for people here," said one community member supporting the protesters. "I know people who've gone to look for jobs and they've been refused. There's discrimination when we look for jobs and we want to find out why.

"The minorities take shit," he continued. "They get the cheapest salaries because they're not in the unions, and the unions won't let them in."

Unemployment in the construction industry is widespread, and many union construction workers at the site expressed the feeling that they were being directly attacked by the minority workers.

"If there's no work for us, how can they expect jobs," said one. "There's just so many jobs. So many guys are starving already."

And another added, "We have families to feed ourselves. I've been working seven weeks out of seven months. We're willing to fight for our jobs."

However, representatives of the minority coalition stressed at the demonstration that they were not attacking white workers.

"We don't want nobody's jobs," one explained. "Just 50-50. Most of those workers are white, from the outside. Here, most are unemployed. We're considered 'not qualified.'"

With the current economic recession and New York City's financial difficulties, the prospects of the construction situation improving do not seem good. "The federal government is refusing to give money for construction," said one CCNY students who was supporting the minority workers. "And if the federal government won't back construction, private corporations and banks won't either. They want their profits."

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EMERGENCY AID NEEDED IN VIETNAM

NEW YORK (LNS)--Emergency medical aid is needed in Vietnam, and the American Friends Service Committe (AFSC) is asking that people send aid and also pressure Congress to lift restrictions the U.S. government has placed on sending materials to Vietnam.

David Stickney, who testified in behalf of AFSC, told the Senate Foreign Relation Committee in May, "We are distressed that official American attention is being given only to those who have left Vietnam . . . it should be obvious to all that the need of the millions of war victims who remain in Vietnam is greater."

Aid is needed for the resettlement of millions of Vietnamese peasants, for food and medical supplies, for reconstruction of homes and villages, and for the detection and defusion of thousands of tons of unexploded bombs and mines.

Five organizations have set up funds and have established channels to deliver emergency assistance to Vietnam. They are: American Friends Service Committee, 160 N. 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa 19102; Clergy and Laity Concerned, 235 E.49th Street, N.Y., N.Y. 10017 (medical aid to released political prisoners); International Children's Fund, Box 4432, Berkeley, California 94704; Medical Aid for Vietnam, 65a Winthrop Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138; and Mennonite Central Committee, 21 S.21 Street, Akron, Pa.17501.

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(The following is a continuation from the story on Cambodia, p. 1)

"INNOCENT PASSAGE" DEFINED

As specified by the Geneva Convention of 1958 on territorial waters, "innocent passage" must not in any way threaten the peace, good order or security of the country in question.

According to international law, the territorial waters surrounding an island are the same as those surrounding the mainland. Foreign ships, however, have the right of "innocent passage" through them.

If the sovereighn government does not consider that a foreign ship conforms to the conditions set forth by the Geneva Convention, it can take measures against the vessel that threatens its security, within the limits of its territorial waters.

activities and to make contact with the forces set up and planted by U.S. imperialists before it withdrew from Cambodia."

"The charge. . .that we are sea pirates is too much. On the contrary, it is the U.S. imperialists who are the sea pirates who came to provoke the Cambodian nation. . . just as they had fomented subversion in our country, staged a coup d'etat destroying independent, peaceful and neutral Cambodia, and committed aggression against Cambodia causing us much destruction and suffering. Now they are looking for pretexts to deceive world opinion and that of the American people and politicians so as to destroy a country which refuses to bow to their will."

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(Thanks to Internews for some of this information.)

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FOOTBALL TEAM BROKE--IRS AUCTIONS FOOTBALL PLAYERS (CONTRACTS)

WASHINGTON (LNS)--The owners of the Birmingham Americans, a football team in the newly created World Football League, recently announced that the ball club was bankrupt and owed a substantial amount in unpaid taxes to the Internal Revenue Service. The IRS then seized the contracts of all 59 members of the football team and announced the sale of the contracts to the highest bidder.

The contracts, according to the IRS, are legally transferable and the football players are obliged to continue working for the new owner. Most of the Birmingham players however, were paid less than half of the salary agreed to in their 1974 contracts.

An IRS spokesperson, anxious to avoid giving people the wrong impression, said of the football player auction, "We aren't selling people. We seized the last remaining assets of the club. We're not peddling football players. We're only peddling contracts."

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(See graphics for examples not included in article)

BIG CORPORATIONS MONOPOLIZE IT ALL

WASHINGTON (LNS)--Almost all major U.S. industries are monopolized by big corporations, reports Just Economics, the monthly publication of the Movement for Economic Justice. According to information from the House Judiciary Committee, the top four companies in each of the United States' 213 major manufacturing industries control an average of 42% -- almost half -- of the market. And in many industries monopoly control is even greater.

For example, at one time 265 companies produced cars; now four companies control 80% of car sales in the U.S. In 1950, there were 440 beer companies in the U.S.; now there are less than 70, and four control over half of all U.S. beer sales. In the steel industry, four companies control 60% of production, and in the cigarette industry, 81% of production is monopolized by the four largest companies.

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(See packet #698 for more on illegal immigrants)

DEMONSTRATORS PICKET RODINO FOR "ILLEGAL ALIENS" BILL

ATLANTA, Ga. (LNS)--A small but spirited band of demonstrators picketed a speech by Representative Peter Rodino at Emory University law school to protest his sponsorship of the Illegal Aliens Bill. The bill aims to penalize employers who "knowingly" hire immigrants without papers, and throws the burden on the worker to prove citizenship. It would also require Department of Health, Education and Welfare employees to report on anyone receiving government assistance whom they suspect may not have proper papers or citizenship.

In his May 3 Law Day speech at Emory, Rodino charged that 6 to 8 million illegal alens "take away jobs from persons who are legally here and create a drain on the national revenues."

But protesters at the event denounced Rodino, chanting "Jobs, not scapegoats, stop Rodino now!" and "Immigrants yes, Rodino no, racist laws have got to go!" One demonstrator carried a sign reading "Rodino would deport his own immigrant mother," and other placards read "Illegals of the world unite, there are no boundaries," and "Everyone has a right to a job."

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(Thanks to the Great Speckled Bird).

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MAYDAY CELEBRATED IN URUGUAY DESPITE MASS ARRESTS

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (LNS)--One hundred Uruguayan labor and student leaders were rounded up, arrested and detained during the last weeks of April and for the first few days in May, according to Prensa Latina, the Cuban news service. Spokespersons for Uruguay's labor unions are now saying the arrests were conducted to prevent the large Mayday demonstrations that had been planned.

Despite the arrests, small street gatherings took place in Montevideo throughout the day. Large Mayday demonstrations were also held in Ecuador, Columbia, Guyana, Peru and Mexico. The largest Mayday celebration in Latin America this year was in Venezuala, where 200,000 workers took off work to join a parade through the streets of Caracas.

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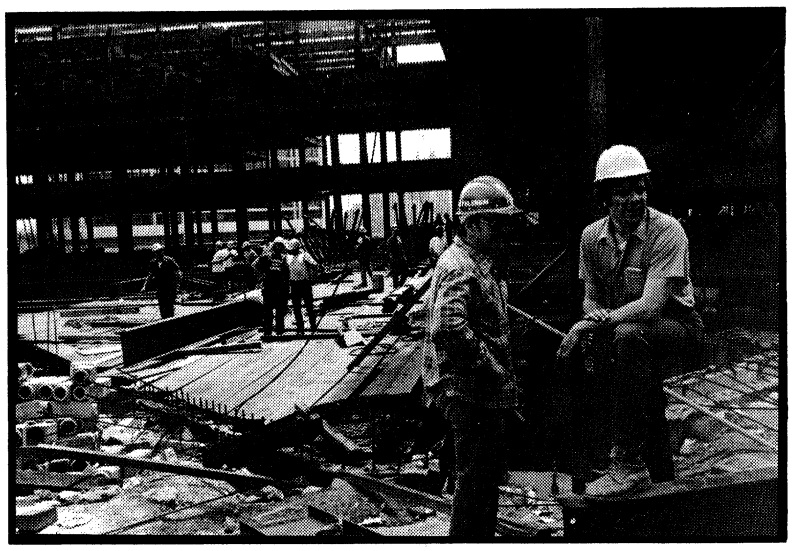

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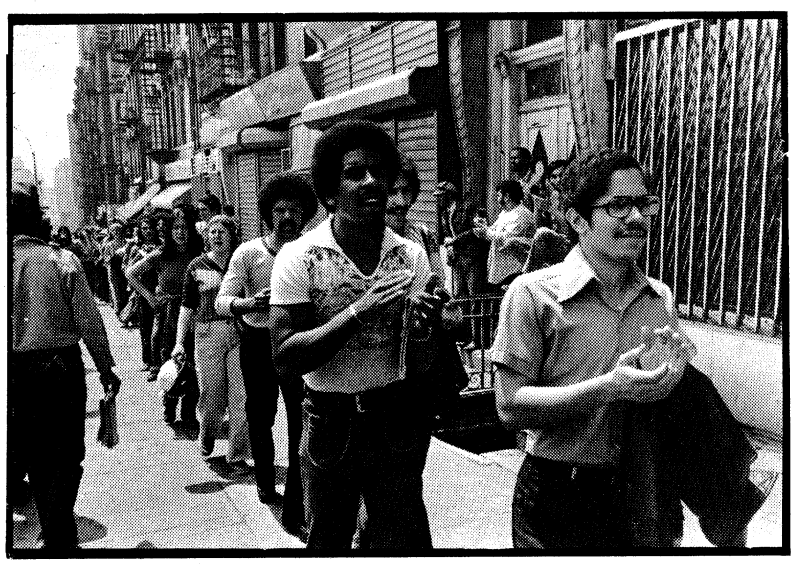
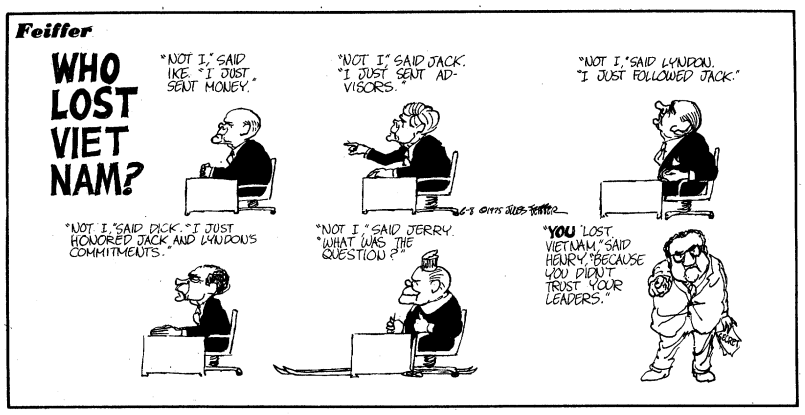
FOR HOUSING
WE ALL
CAN AFFORD



...NOW, BEFORE YOU WERE EVACUATED TO THIS COUNTRY, YOU LISTED YOUR OCCUPATION AS "CORRUPT GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL"...
...UNFORTUNATELY, AT THE PRESENT TIME, WE'RE PRETTY OVERSTOCKED WITH PEOPLE IN THAT LINE OF WORK HERE, BUT IF SOMETHING SHOULD COME UP, WE'LL CALL...
EMPLOYME
OFFICE
hereth..


Feiffer
WHO LOST VIET NAM?
"NOT I," SAID IKE. "I JUST SENT MONEY."
"NOT I," SAID JACK. "I JUST SENT ADVISORS."
"NOT I," SAID LYNDON. "I JUST FOLLOWED JACK."
"NOT I," SAID DICK. "I JUST HONORED JACK AND LYNDON'S COMMITMENTS."
"NOT I," SAID JERRY. "WHAT WAS THE QUESTION?"
"YOU LOST VIETNAM," SAID HENRY, "BECAUSE YOU DIDN'T TRUST YOUR LEADERS."

TOP RIGHT: Child watches as buildings are torn down around her. Despite community opposition, Morningside House and Episcopal Church officials demolished three buildings on the property as the settlers fixed up their temporary apartments.

SEE STORY PAGE 8.

CREDIT: LNS

MIDDLE RIGHT: Morningside squatter tenants demand decent low rent housing for all.

CREDIT: LNS

BOTTOM RIGHT: Hereth Vietnam evacuee cartoon

CREDIT: Dave Hereth/LNS

TOP LEFT: Union construction workers during demonstration over hiring minority workers at City College of New York construction site

SEE STORY PAGE 9.

CREDIT: LNS Women's Graphics

SECOND LEFT: Police stand ready to prevent community and student demonstrators from entering the City College site

SEE STORY PAGE 9.

CREDIT: LNS Women's Graphics

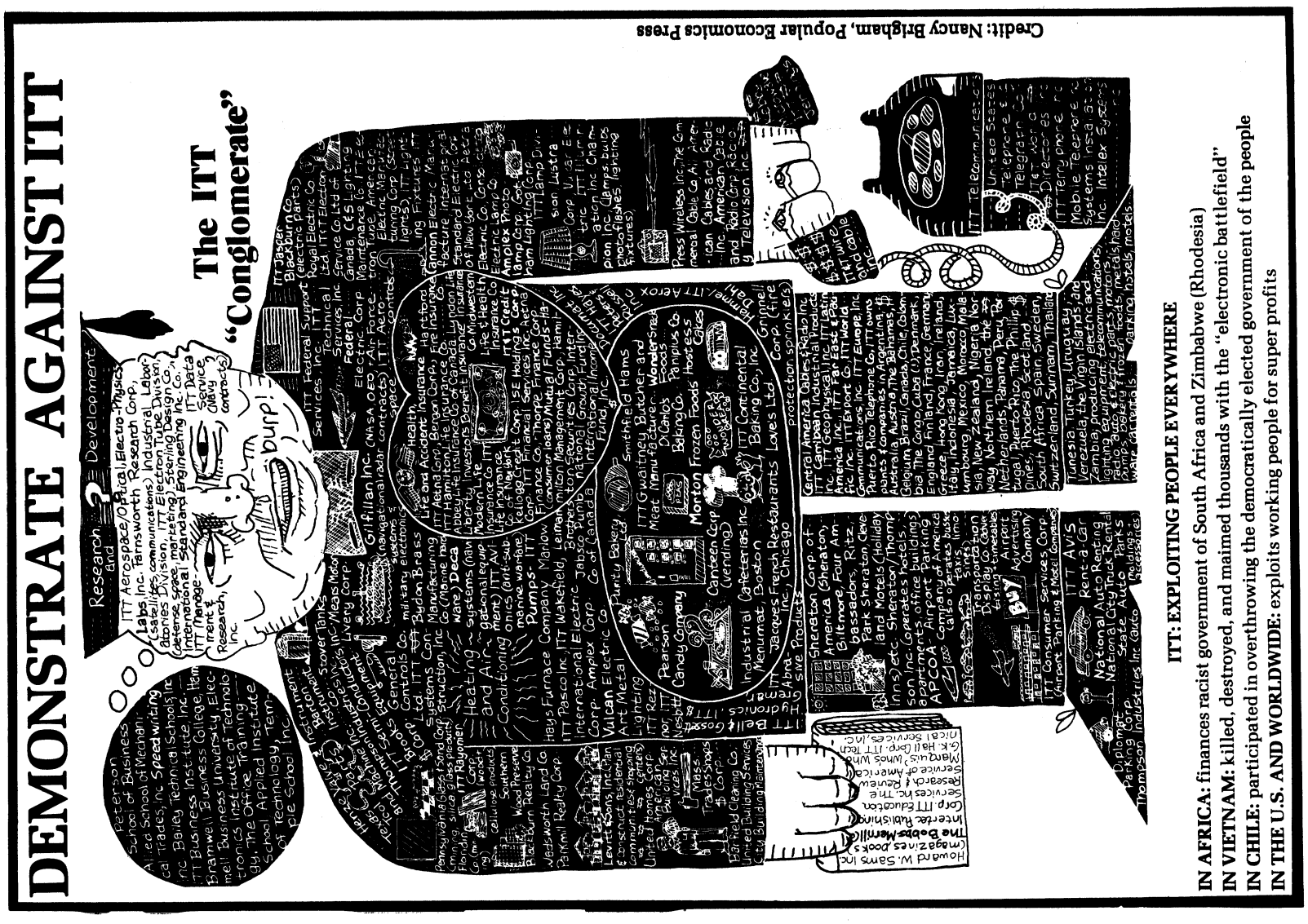
THIRD LEFT: Student and community protestors demand an end to discriminatory job hiring practices on university construction projects

SEE STORY PAGE 9.

CREDIT: LNS Women's Graphics

BOTTOM LEFT: Vietnam cartoon

CREDIT: Jules Feiffer/LNS

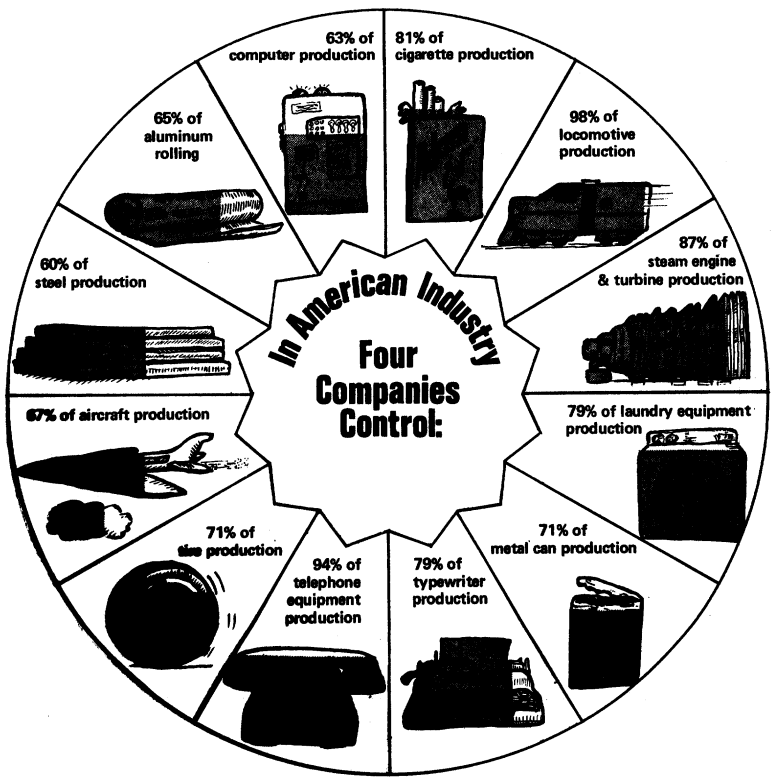


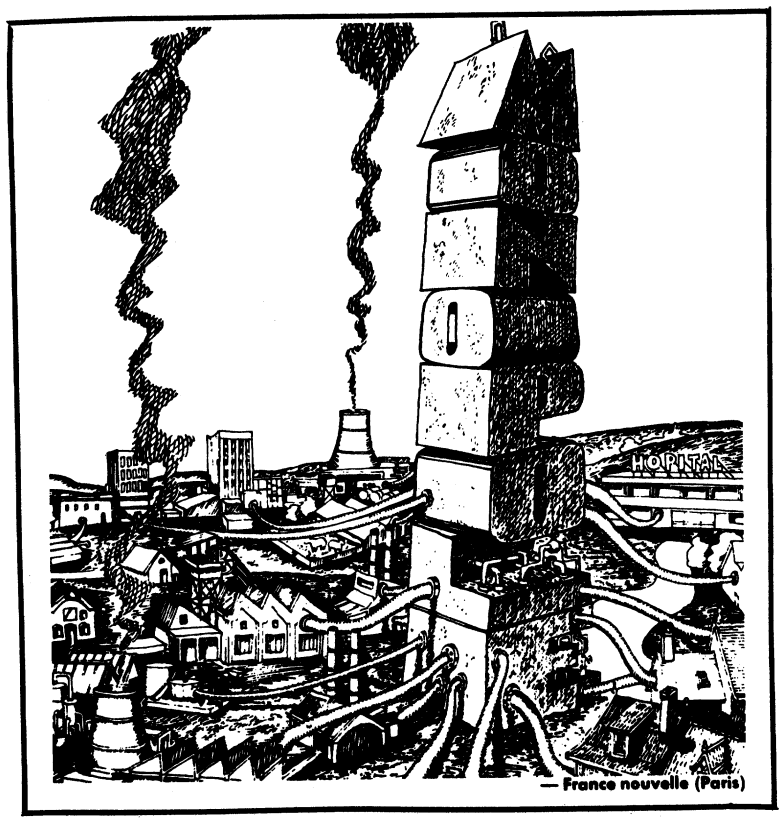
Credit: Nancy Brigham, Popular Economics Press

ITT: EXPLOITING PEOPLE EVERYWHERE

IN AFRICA: finances racist government of South Africa and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)
IN VIETNAM: killed, destroyed, and maimed thousands with the "electronic battlefield"
IN CHILE: participated in overthrowing the democratically elected government of the people
IN THE U.S. AND WORLDWIDE: exploits working people for super profits

How many industries are monopolized by big corporations?





This is a page of graphics dealing with corporate control.

TOP: "Demonstrate Against ITT" graphic showing ITT's holdings--sponsored by The People's Coalition Against ITT, P.O. Box 989, Durham, North Carolina 27702

SEE LAST PACKET(#700) FOR STORY ON ANTI-ITT DEMONSTRATION

CREDIT: Nancy Brigham/POPULAR ECONOMICS/LNS

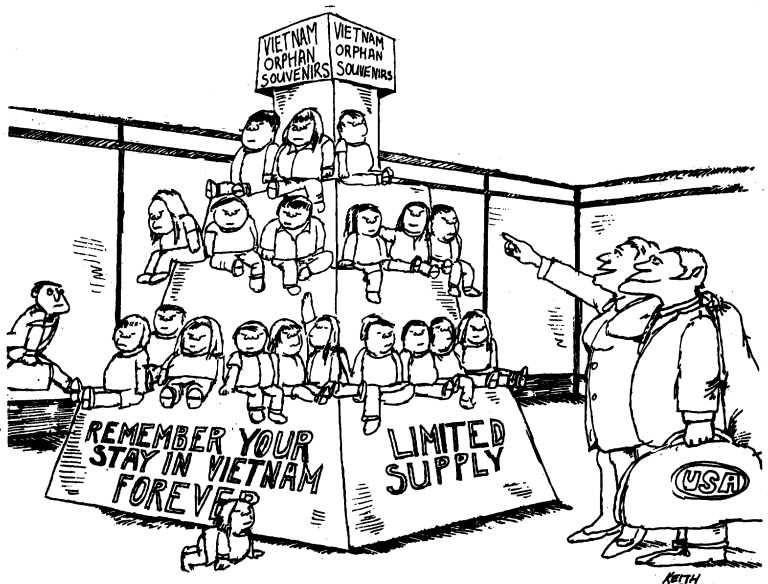
BOTTOM RIGHT: A wheel graph showing how four American companies control the nation's wealth

SEE SHORT ON PAGE 10

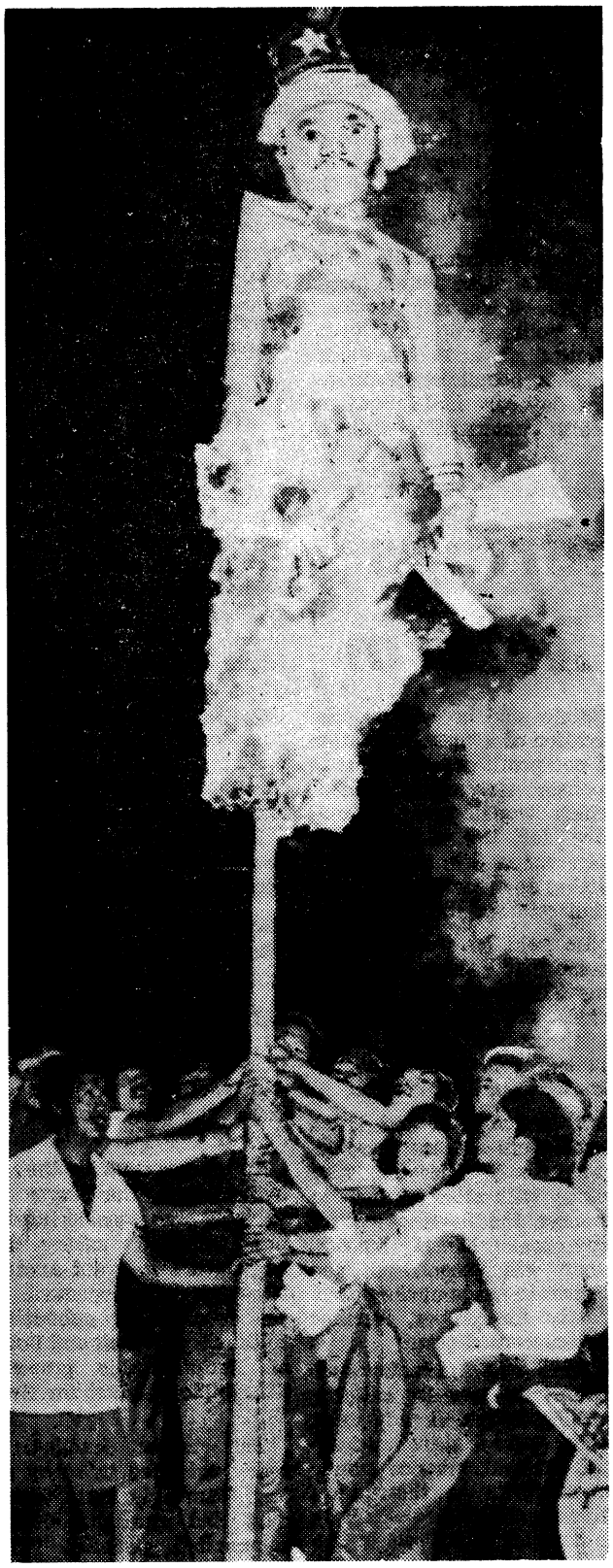
CREDIT: JUST ECONOMICS/LNS

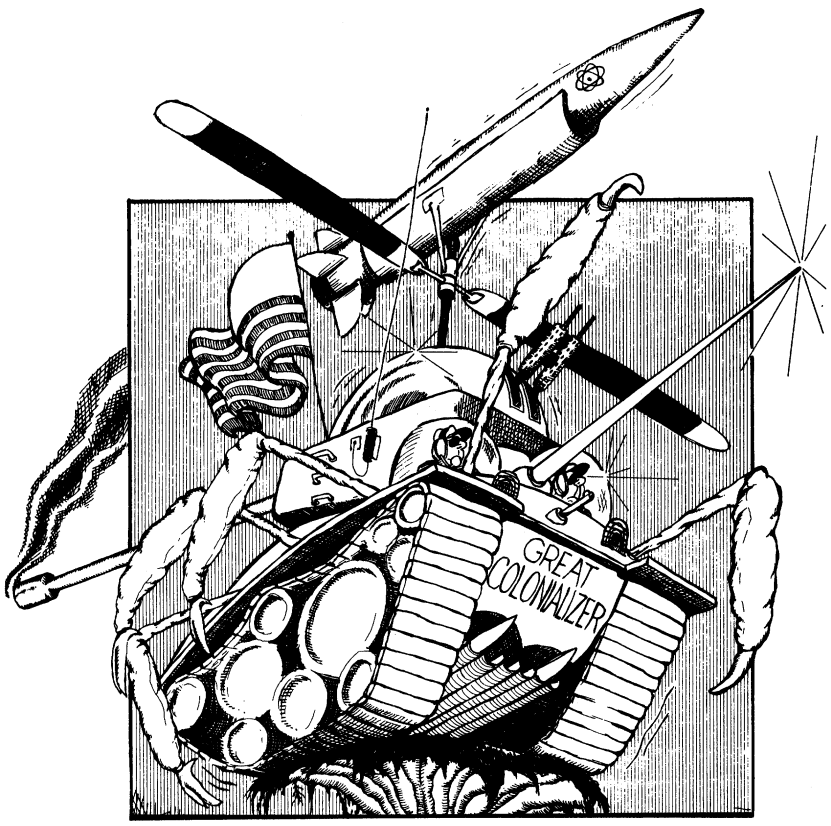
BOTTOM LEFT: A drawing of monopoly outreach

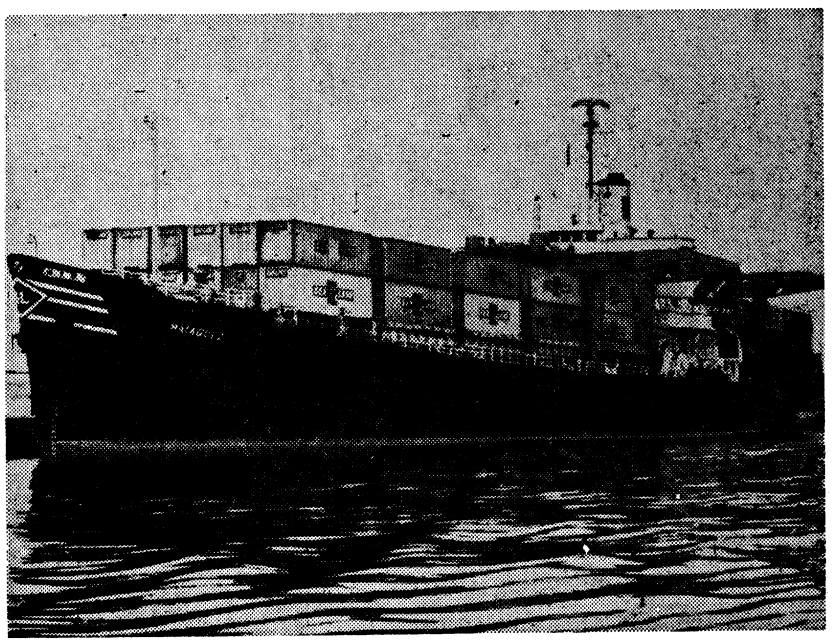
CREDIT: France Nouvelle/DAILY WORLD/LNS



"That one would look nice in the den."







TOP RIGHT: Effigy of President Ford is burned in Bangkok, Thailand.

MAY BE RUN WITH INDOCHINA STORY ON PAGE 1 OF THIS PACKET (#701).

TOP LEFT CARTOON CREDIT: Keith Bendis/ THE PATRIOT/LNS

MIDDLE LEFT: "Great Colonizer" cartoon.

CREDIT: Hohg/ICONOCLAST/LNS

BOTTOM RIGHT: A drawing from North Vietnam done in 1964.

CREDIT: LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: The cover repeat. This is the Mayaguez, the Sea Land"merchant ship"that was captured by the Cambodian navy. The Cambodians state that "this ship came to violate our waters, conduct espionage, and provoke incidents." (This photo was taken during a previous voyage)